

SPORTS



Ramaz Shengellya nets the first goal against Czechoslovakia.

IMPORTANT WIN

The USSR football team has captured the lead in the European group 3 of the world championship qualifying tournament, defeating Czechoslovakia, the 1976 European winners and 1980 Olympic champions, 2-0, at Tbilisi's Dynamo stadium. The Soviet Union now has 11 points from six games.

While the first Soviet goal, a brilliant header from Shengellya, provided much encouragement for a crowd of 80,000, his second goal, to all intents and purposes, sealed the fate of the game, for thereafter the USSR kept up the pressure.

Soviet chief coach Konstantin Beskov said after the game he was satisfied with his team's performance. All the players, he

said, exalted themselves. To best such a formidable side, he added, gives us optimism for the future.

He singled out for special praise Sulakvolidze, Chivadze, Bessonov, and, of course, Shengellya.

Czechoslovak chief coach Jozef Venglos said the USSR deserved to win, as they surpassed his side in all elements of the game. While we could still expect a happy outcome in the first half, Shengellya's goal only a minute into the second half, dashed all our hopes, he said.

The USSR will compete in the two remaining group games: home to Wales on November 18, and away to Czechoslovakia on November 29.

WORLD CHAMPIONS SLIP UP

In Buenos Aires, the world football Ulfests Argentina went down, 1-2, in a friendly game to visiting Poland, which has qualified for the world championship finals.

TENTH GAME RESULTS IN NIL TO BOTH GRANDMASTERS

Anatoly Karpov still leads, 4-1, in the Merano title match, after the tenth game

ended in a draw in the 32nd move. The next game is due on October 31.

DRAUGHTS MATCH STARTED

A little match between defending world Polish draughts champion Anatoly Gantvarg, from Minsk, and world ex-champion Harm Wiersma, of Holland, has been inaugurated in Rotterdam. Holland.

The 20-game contest will be held in ten towns, and a draw

will be enough for Gantvarg to retain the title. He will play White in the opening game scheduled for November 2, in Rotterdam.

The match has evoked much interest and will wind up on November 29.

TRAP SHOOTING GOLD

Tamaz Imnashvili, 26, from Tbilisi, has captured the skeet title at the current world trap shooting championship, hitting 198 targets out of 200. Italian Selo Giardini ran up to him with 195 points, and Frenchman Bruno Roselli and Bill Penot shared third place. Anatoly Tyodorov, also of the USSR, won the junior tournament, also held at the July 9 Park stadium at Tucuman, Argentina.

JUNIOR BEATS ADULTS

Junior Oksen Mirzoyan (56 kg division) lifted 158 kg, a new world record for adults, and totalling 277.5 kg, a new national adult record. The Armenian was competing in the International Junior tournament in memory of Olympic champion Alexander Kuryov.

TENNIS: SENSATIONS AND REGULARITIES

Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, has continued his excellent winning streak in autumnal international meets by defeating Brian Gottfried, of the USA, 1-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2, in the final of an Austrian tournament included in the Grand Prix series. Earlier he won tournaments in Madrid, Barcelona and Basel. With 21 successive wins under his belt, he leads the series ahead of two hot favourites, John McEnroe, of the USA, and Bjorn Borg of Sweden.

Belazs Tarnay, 27, of Hungary, has beaten American Eliot Teltscher, 6-3, 1-6, 7-6, in the final of the Tokyo Open.

Maria Pinterova, 35, of Czechoslovakia, took the women's title by prevailing over Pam Casale, of the USA, in the final, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

American Vilas Guerinella, meeting host Peter McNamara in the final of a tournament in Melbourne, took exception to the judges' decision in the third decisive set and refused to continue on court, with victory being awarded to his opponent.

METALLIST WINS PROMOTION

Sue Barker, of Britain, unexpectedly defeated strong favourite Tracy Austin, US Open winner, in the quarterfinals of a tournament in Brighton, and went on to beat Mima Jausovic, of Yugoslavia, in the final, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.



Moscow Dynamo striker Anatoly Semyonov (30) scores a lot in this season, and he also scored against Leningrad Army Club. Photo by Gennady Dubrovskiy

STANDINGS UNCHANGED

In the latest round of the national ice hockey championship, Spartak beat Kristall in Saratov, 4-1. Moscow Dynamo licked Leningrad Army Club, 5-0. Torpedo defeated Riga Dynamo, 4-1, and Khimik went down to Sokol, 3-5, at home.

'RUDE PRAVO' CUP IN PROGRESS

Czechoslovakia defeated Finland, 5-2, in the return game in Prague for the "Rude Pravo" ice hockey prize. They won the first game, 7-1.

TUNISIAN VOLLEYBALL SPRINGS INTO PROMINENCE

Tunisia has given a triumphal reception to its men's volleyball



squad who won the first ever Arab-African Solidarity Cup, in Kuwait. This is a big success for the Tunisian team which faced formidable opposition from nine top African and Arab nations. The local press gives much credit for the achievement to Viktor Tyurin, of the USSR, who has been training the Tunisian team for two years now.

GOLDEN BOOT TO BULGARIAN PLAYER

Georgy Slavkov, of Plovdiv Frakia, has been awarded in Paris the Golden Boot, a prize initiated by the French magazine "France-Football" for the top scoring player in European national championships. Slavkov's winning total is 31 goals in the 1980-1981 season. The Silver and Bronze Boots went respectively to Tibor Nyilas (Ferencváros, Budapest), who amassed 30 goals, and Karl-Hainz Runnenmieg, of Munich Bayern (29).

British Ipswich Town, Dutch AZ 67, and Munich Bayern were voted top European clubs of the season.

Photo by Gennady Dmitriyev

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

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Soviet Union celebrates Revolution

On November 7, this country celebrated the 64th anniversary of the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution. The centre of this nation-wide celebration was Moscow's Red Square.



Participants of the demonstration in Red Square.

Festive columns are moving to Red Square in Moscow.

where a military parade and a demonstration by Muscovites took place.

On the same day, the Soviet government gave a reception in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin.

The guests were addressed by Leonid Brezhnev, who said in part:

"We live and work in a complicated international situation. The dangerous plans and the adventurist policies of the aggressive forces of imperialism pose a threat to peace and security. In such a situation, the might of the Soviet state and its socialist allies and our steadfast and

consistent policy of peace and cooperation with all sober-thinking and peace-loving forces are emerging more and more clearly as one of the main guarantees of the continuation of universal peace. On this solemn day, we give our pledge that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything to fulfill peoples' hopes, and will firmly and steadily maintain the cause of peace, justice and freedom."

In the evening, there was a display of fireworks and merry-making in the streets.

Military parades and demonstrations by their citizens took place in the capitals of the constituent republics and in other Soviet cities.

Kola super-deep drilling record

The super-deep Kola well, beyond the Soviet Arctic Circle, is the first well in the world have been sunk to a depth of 11,000 m. Commenting on the scientific and practical value of this world record, David Guberman, leader of the Kola deep-drilling prospecting expedition, said that the data thus collected were vital not only for solving fundamental problems of the science of earth but would also be of assistance in opening up new mineral deposits. The experience accumulated in super-deep drilling, Guberman said, would help make the sinking of deep and super-deep wells more effective.

CUBAN SAILORS SAVED

Soviet sailors have saved the crew of a burning Cuban ship. Thus read a radio message from the "Ingur" refrigeration vessel, received by the Latvian Shipping Company. V. Baranikov, captain of the "Ingur", radioed as follows: "We were in Cuba to pick up a cargo of citrus fruit. After lunch, our watch reported a fire on the 'Imias', a Cuban steamer moored not far away. We immediately hurried to the rescue. Our sailors first saved the crew, and then began to deal with the blaze itself which took eight hours to put out. The 'Imias' was saved. On behalf of his crew, the captain of the 'Imias', expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet sailors."

FACTS and EVENTS

○ Mexico City. An exhibition of books for children and adolescents has opened at Mexico City's Exhibition Hall. More than 120 publishers, book distributors and companies from 23 countries are taking part.

○ Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi came to Italy for an official four-day visit. She will meet the head of the Italian government Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems will be discussed.

○ U San Yu has become the new president of Burma. U San Yu, who previously held the post of Secretary of the State Council, was elected the head of state at a session of the People's Assembly (parliament). Former president of Burma U Ne Win did not run for the presidency for health reasons.

SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

Prague. US Secretary of State Haig's threatening statements against Cuba and the intentions of the American Administration to apply economic, political and military sanctions against that country create a serious danger of war breaking out and make all the peoples in the world step up their fight for

peace and peaceful coexistence. Thus reads a statement released here by the World Federation of Trade Unions. The statement notes that America's hostile campaign is directed not only against Cuba but also against Nicaragua, Grenada and the national liberation movement in El Salvador.

Japan's 'No' to nuclear weapons in Asia

Tokyo. Japan has notified the United States that it opposes plans to site tactical nuclear weapons in Asia. According to the Kyodo Tsushin news agency this was announced by Matsuda, adviser to a Foreign Ministry Department, when addressing a

special security commission of the House of Representatives of the Japanese parliament. The statement was made in answer to a question from deputies expressing concern over the American Administration's military plans on the continent of Asia.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION IN JEOPARDY

Managua. Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan Internal Affairs Minister told a meeting here that Nicaragua is facing aggression from the United States and its allies. He urged Nicaraguans to close

their ranks and to be ever ready to take up arms in defence of their motherland. We declare our firm resolve to defend the revolutionary gains, the minister stressed.

ARAB STATES PROTEST AGAINST ISRAEL'S DECISION

New York. The General Committee of the UN General Assembly has recommended that the Israeli decision to build a canal linking the Dead and Mediterranean seas be included as an urgent issue on the agenda of the current 38th session of the UN General Assembly. This motion has been proposed by a large group of Arab states which are deeply concerned over the project for part of the canal is to cross territory illegally occupied by the Israelis.

In their letter to the UN Secretary-General, the Arab countries stress that plans to dig the canal provide clear evidence of the Israeli authorities' intention of effecting "irreversible economic, geographical, and demographic changes on the occupied lands. It is emphasized that such plans are at variance with Jordan's interests and with the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.



In the Hague, Holland, court proceedings are now in progress against soldiers who refused to guard stores containing nuclear weapons on the territory of the Netherlands. In the photo: Dutch soldiers' committee members picketing the building where the court-martial is taking place.

PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY

Lusaka. The Pan-African news agency (PANA) will start functioning next year, said agency director W. Diello. He stressed that 12 African countries have already signed an agreement to

join the agency. Regional bureaux are to be set up in Kinshasa, Lusaka, Lagos, Kharطوم and Tripoli, while the agency's headquarters are to be based in Dakar.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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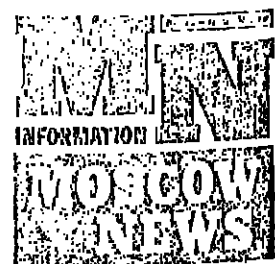
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Heavy toll of South African invasion

Luanda. Racist South Africa has been waging an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola ever since the latter proclaimed its independence. The South Africans are trying to undermine Angola's plans for social and economic development, to maintain their illegal occupation of Namibia, and to preserve the apartheid regime in South Africa itself, said Burnito de Souza, First Secretary of the JIMPLA-Party of Youth. In the report he presented on behalf of the JIMPLA's National Committee at the organization's First Congress, de Souza said that in the first ten

months of 1981, the South African racist carried out 1,617 reconnaissance and 150 bombing raids against Angola, landed 44 paratroop assault groups by plane and helicopter, and organized 50 incursions by ground troops and a large number of other armed acts of provocation. Last August, de Souza said, the world witnessed yet another barbarian act by the South African racists who, with the complicity of the American imperialists, invaded Angola, killing thousands of civilians, leaving 180,000 homeless, destroying roads and bridges and burning down towns and villages.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations in Indonesia

Tokyo. The anti-Chinese manifestations which began in the town of Banda-Acheh (Sumatra) towards the end of last month are spreading to the other cities on this island. A Kyodo Taishin correspondent reports from Jakarta that clashes between Indonesians and persons of Chinese extraction Huagiao have taken place in Loksumae which

lies within two hundred kilometres of Banda-Acheh. Hundreds of students were involved and public security troops made numerous arrests. The present eruptions of anti-Chinese sentiment, Nihon Keizai writes, reflect Indonesians growing discontent with Huagiao who occupy leading positions in the Indonesian economy.

Religious organizations advocate peace

Bonn. The leaders of the Evangelical Church of Germany, the FRG, have circulated a document entitled "To preserve, strengthen and renew peace on Earth". In the document it is emphasized that rather than promoting peace, the production and stockpiling of armaments poses an increasing challenge to it. It is further stressed that America has "made an overt shift towards a policy of military strength". Speaking at a press conference, Bishop Eduard Lohse, Chairman of the Council, urged citizens to take a more active part in the drive for peace and disarmament.

New York. The Christian Peace

Conference has urged the United Nations to support the Soviet Union's draft resolution on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, submitted to the 36th session of the General Assembly. The appeal is made in a letter addressed by a Christian Peace Conference delegation to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in which it is stressed that the new Soviet peace initiative is extremely important in the present complicated international situation which gives believers cause for deep concern. Christians support this initiative because it is aimed at preventing nuclear war which is considered to be a grave crime against humanity, the letter says.

INFLATION RACKS TURKEY

Ankara. The child of inflation is the nickname given to the five-thousand-lira banknote which has just gone into circulation in Turkey. The emission of notes in such large denominations is caused by the unending inflation at present plaguing the country and the incessant

increase in prices for basic consumer goods. The newspaper "Günaydin" notes, among other things, that whereas ten years ago, ten thousand liras could buy nearly a tonne of rice, today only 36 kilograms can be bought with this sum.



The godfather.

Drawing by Vyacheslav Chakiridis

Arab League opposes West European involvement

Paris. France-Presse-TASS. Members of the Arab League are astonished at the suggestion that military contingents from West European countries should join the "multinational forces" in the Sinai Peninsula, said M. Yazid, Director of the Arab League Bureau, in Paris. This step can only be regarded as aiding and abetting the Camp David accords which have been fully accepted neither by the United Nations nor the Security Council, and have been sharply condemned by the Arab world.

For their part, the Arab countries find it impossible to overlook the fact that the West Europeans have slipped into the role of supporting the Americans, the main instigators of the Camp David accords and Israel's principal ally. That some West European countries have consented to provide troops for the "multinational forces" in Sinai will have a serious negative effect on their relations with the Arabs, Yazid emphasized.

DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS FOR SPIES

Washington. The "Covert Action" magazine reports that recently 69 CIA career agents have been sent as diplomats to 45 countries. The magazine writes that their mission is to work out and put into execution "secret operations" against foreign nations and governments, as well as "secret American intervention" in different parts of the world.

American subversive centres are now concentrating their attention on West European countries which have been swept by a powerful movement against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles.

ISRAEL UNVEILS NEW AIR BASE

Tel Aviv. An unveiling ceremony took place recently in Israel of one of the two Air Force bases being built in the Negev Desert with active financial and technical backing from the United States. During the ceremony, which was attended by Prime Minister Begin, a flight of six Israeli planes landed on the runway of the new base 50 kilometres north of the port of Eilat.

The two bases will compensate Tel Aviv for the loss of several air-fields in Sinai which, under the Camp David accords, are to be returned to Egypt. Having earmarked a thousand million dollars for the construction of the two bases, Washington expects to use them as staging posts for the rapid deployment force.

'Great depression' haunts Europe

New York. According to "Time" magazine, Western Europe is in the grip of the most terrifying unemployment epidemic since the "Great Depression" of the 30s. Commenting on the employment situation in Western Europe, "Time" says that economic forecasts hold out no hopes for improvement. The magazine quotes the OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, incorporating leading industrial nations, as predicting that by next year the number of unemployed in OECD member-countries will go up from 24 to 26 million people.

Most of this increase will occur in Western Europe. At present, nearly nine million of the able-bodied population to the EEC are out of work. The magazine believes that by 1985 this figure may rise to 12 million.

Foreign agents subvert Ghana's economy

Accra. Certain neighbouring countries are deliberately subverting the Ghanaian economy, a member of parliament representing the Popular Front Party has said here.

Recently, various foreign firms have sharply increased their operations in the Western area of our country, the MP said. Particularly active are agents from the Ivory Coast, who buy up large quantities of cocoa beans, Ghana's staple crop. This illegal export of cocoa is causing serious damage to government plans for agriculture.



Amman. The Israeli occupation authorities have closed the Arab Bir Zeit University, the biggest on the West Bank of the Jordan. Multiple armed forces surrounded the campus and ordered the students to leave.

In the photo: Bir Zeit students protesting against Tel Aviv's attempt to foist a "new order" on the Arabs.

FACTS and EVENTS

US influence in the UN is steadily going downhill and is "insignificant", US Permanent Representative to the UN J. Kirkpatrick has admitted in the "U.S. News & World Report". We cannot get backing in any venture, she stressed. The past 15 years have taught us not to hope for too much, she complained, adding that the US consistently finds itself in a minority in all major issues discussed at the UN.

Ethiopia plans to build more than 800 new schools in the current academic year, bringing the total number of pupils in primary and senior schools up to 3.5 million.

The Spanish Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Security reports that in October the number of unemployed in the country went up to nearly 1,600,000, amounting to 12 per cent of the gainfully employed population.

ASWAN DAM TO THE RESCUE!

Cairo. The High Aswan Dam has saved the agriculture of Egypt and the Sudan from a real disaster, said W. Shenuida, Egyptian First Deputy Minister of Irrigation. In his interview to the "Al-Ahram" magazine, the Deputy Minister pointed out that the level of flood waters in the Nile this year had been very low and as a result the threat of drought had raised its ugly head. But for the Dam, said W. Shenuida, vast tracts of land would have been parched with disastrous effects on the national economies of the two countries.

Egypt's Aswan hydroelectric complex was built with assistance from the Soviet Union.

'IDEOLOGICAL WORK' IN LAVATORIES

Peking. Reuter-TASS. "People's Daily" admitted that some senior officials objected to having to do manual labour under a recently revived system.

The Communist Party newspaper said more than 10,000 central government officials now performed physical labour each weekend in Peking. They included editors of the ideological journal "Red Flag" who cleaned out lavatories.

But the newspaper added in a commentary: "A minority of comrades, including some comrades in leading posts... think sweeping and cleaning at weekends is trivial matter unrelated to great affairs of state."

CARBON MONOXIDE AND HEART DISEASE

Carbon monoxide rather than nicotine is the likely cause of heart disease in cigarette smokers, writes British medical magazine, "The Lancet".

Scientists from the Imperial Cancer Research Fund found that while pipe smokers had the highest nicotine levels, cigarette smokers had more than twice as much carbon monoxide in their blood as pipe smokers.

The report said the likely explanation was that pipe smokers inhaled less deeply and took in less carbon monoxide but absorbed more nicotine through the lining of the mouth.

The observation that pipe smokers have a relatively high nicotine intake but little if any excess risk of death from coronary heart disease strongly suggests that nicotine is not the major cause of the high risk found in cigarette smokers.

DESERT ELEPHANTS

Unique elephants have been discovered, and photographed from a helicopter by zoologists, in the Namib Desert in Africa. The animals are five metres tall, which is a metre higher than the African and Asian elephants we have known to date. These giant beasts, whom the zoologists watched for several days, are night animals, covering distances of up to 40 kilometres per night. Their unusually long legs and wide feet are well suited for walking over desert sands. The zoologists counted nearly 50 animals.

Science and technology

EXPLOSIONS FROM SEA WATER

A Swedish firm recently arranged an explosion making use of common sea water, before a group of marine engineers in Munich. Under certain conditions, sea water develops explosive properties; less than two litres are enough to explode three tonnes of granite. In accordance with the technology developed by the Swedish firm, a special cannon fires the sea water at a speed of 200 to 300 metres per second into holes drilled in the rock. Rather than splitting the granite into bits and pieces, the heavy pressure makes the granite come unstuck in big lumps. Marine experts believe that the new technique could come in handy in demolishing old coastal structures.

YOUR OFFICE IN YOUR BRIEF-CASE

The latest product of the Japanese electronics industry, "an electronic-writing instrument" in the form of a typewriter weighing slightly over a kilogramme, is being widely advertised in Japan. The Sony Type Recorder uses its memory unit in place of paper. It produces what is typed on its liquid crystal display, so that the text can be corrected when needed. Part of the recorded message can be typed out on paper by means of a convolutional electric type-writer or fed into a teleprinter or computer. The machine's rapid printing attachment can transfer the text onto a type-writer at a speed of 55 characters a second. 120 conventional type-written pages can be stored on one plate of the memory unit.

OF INTEREST

Kissing is harmful to health

A curious piece of research has been conducted by the medical department of the university at Bern, in Switzerland.

By the use of sophisticated instruments and by numerous analyses, the researchers have established that kissing is harmful to health. Taking into account the energy wasted in kissing, the abrupt increase in pressure and the faster heart-beat, plus other cognitive factors, it has been calculated that each kiss shortens life by three minutes, and 10 kisses by as long as an hour.

The authors of the survey recommended that it was good for the environment.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

OPEC: IMPORTANT AGREEMENT

OPEC has agreed at its special Geneva meeting to unify oil prices based on the Saudi Arabia price for light oil of 34 dollars per barrel, Alexei Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA. The Geneva agreement will have far-reaching consequences for international economic and political life. It has dispelled the monopolies' hopes of dividing OPEC by provoking a struggle between its members and has reversed the tendency towards increasing oil prices. The accumulation of enormous oil stocks in the West, fuel-saving measures, the economic recession in industrialized capitalist countries and the development of alternative sources of energy—all this seemed to favour the plans of the monopolies.

But the common interest of the oil-exporting countries in obtaining fair prices for their natural resources gained the upper hand. The agreement reached within OPEC means the restoration of unity to the countries belonging to this influential organization. This agreement makes it easier for them to protect their interests and to stop the onslaught of the monopolies, A. Vasilyev stresses.

AFGHANISTAN'S FRIENDS AND ENEMIES

Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan have adopted the interests of the people against whom the imperialist mercenaries have unleashed an undeclared war as their own, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. The newspaper emphasizes that the noble character of the Soviet soldiers is also shown by the fact that in their military activities they take care not to harm pasturing cattle or broods and wells, constantly bearing in mind the interests of those who support the April revolution has been accomplished—the Afghan working people. They deliberately accept responsibilities in every day life.

The enemies of Afghanistan, the Western ideological saboteurs, the newspaper emphasizes, are bent on concealing the truth about the April revolution and on discrediting the lofty and noble mission of the Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan.

The Voice of America, the BBC and the Voice of Peking pour out an endless stream of lies and falsifications. Exploiting the almost 100 per cent illiteracy of the population, the reactionaries intensively disseminate provocative rumours and fabrications.

THE 'BLITZKRIEG' CONCEPT AND ITS FOLLOWERS

The idea of the "blitzkrieg" is again winning champions among the more reactionary military-industrial circles in the West today, many years after the crushing defeat of German fascism, Pavel Zhilin writes in the weekly NEW TIMES. The Pentagon strategists, who are evolving the concepts of "deterrence", "advanced frontiers" and "preemptive strikes" and who are trying to revamp the old doctrine of the "blitzkrieg" or produce a new concept of the "super blitzkrieg" should remember how the fascist venture ended.

The political significance of the "blitzkrieg" concept remains unchanged under present-day conditions whatever terms may be used to mask it. It was and remains a concept of an aggressive war. It is tantamount to nuclear suicide for its proponents and inciters because retaliation would be immediate.

While we follow a policy of peaceful coexistence, we are ready to repel aggressors at any moment, Zhilin stresses. For us the safeguarding of peace means the safeguarding of socialism, the safeguarding of a bright future for the whole of mankind.

DANGERS OF NEUTRON WEAPON

The neutron weapon considerably increases the risk of a nuclear conflict, Professor Vitaly Zhurkin, Deputy Director of the Institute of American and Canadian Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, remarks in the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine.

As is known, the scientist emphasizes, the neutron weapon today means warheads for the lance missiles and charges for eight-inch howitzers, i.e. for weapons of comparatively low yield, in the order of a kilotonne. This means that it will be much easier for a commander on the battlefield to decide to use such weapons.

The American president's decision to produce the neutron bomb could be considered an internal matter if the bomb was only intended for use on US territory. But things stand quite differently. The neutron bomb is not intended for internal use only, and therefore threatens other peoples. The neutron weapon may become a detonator which will touch off a universal nuclear holocaust, and, therefore, cannot be regarded as a domestic issue concerning America alone, Vitaly Zhurkin stresses.

point out, therefore, that the more people kiss, the older they become. "La Suisse" newspaper, however, bids lovers to take heart. It says that kissing, if done one will be more likely to die of boredom, than of old age.

'Oh, my feet!'

A company in France has started the production of shoes with inflatable soles designed for long-distance runners. Footwear specialists also consider the shoes, which protect the feet against fatigue, to be suitable for long-distance walking expeditions.

Jumbo cinema screen

The largest cinema screen in Western Europe has been erected in Holland. 23 metres wide and

17 metres high, the screen is the size of the facade of the six-storey house. All this is very fine, the only drawback is that the screen requires special films—the largest of which lasts 37 minutes. It also requires the use of a special projector weighing more than a tonne and as big as an average sized bus.

That's a real cake

The world's biggest cake, weighing an exact 100 kilograms, was made by a Danish confectioner for the anniversary of the Hardaruf school, in the town of Rogn. To produce it, 830 eggs, 26 litres of cream and 15 kg of margarine were used. The cake will be exhibited in the Guinness Book of Records.

VIEWPOINT

Georgi SAVIN

Rehearsal for intervention

A large-scale exercise, code-named "Bright Star", will take place over a vast area of the Middle East, from the Libyan borders all the way to the frontiers with Iran. Unlike last year's manoeuvres of the same name, which were concentrated in Egypt, the states of Sudan, Somalia, and Oman are also involved in the present exercise. The decision to extend the zone of manoeuvres was taken by President Reagan following Sadat's death to add dimension to the American "muscle flexing".

The plan of the games, as confirmed personally by Reagan, envisages the involvement of the Middle East area, primarily of the capitalist world's "oil store-

house", on three sides, placing it in a sort of sack, in the east and south-east. American Marines stationed aboard US warships in the Indian Ocean will be landed on the Omansese island of Masira, and at the Somali port of Berbera; the American Marines and the rapid deployment force will come ashore in Sudan where Egyptian units will also be deployed. The north-western flank will be blocked off by American Sixth Fleet warships, some of which will enter the Gulf of Sider with the aim, according to "Newsweek", of creating problems for ships as well as tankers carrying oil from Libya. One cannot but recall that only recently two Libyan patrol

planes were downed in precisely this area by American fighters from the "Nimitz" aircraft carrier.

It is characteristic that under the plan for the exercises Libya is viewed as the target of the "main thrust". Altogether 4,000 Marines from American Sixth Fleet ships, as well as units of the 82nd US airborne division constituting the backbone of the rapid deployment force, will be dropped in a desert area of Western Egypt bordering on Libya. Moreover, 35 B-52 strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons will take off from their North Decoto bases and, covering a distance of 11,000 kilometres, will bomb

targets in Western Egypt, with USAF F-16 fighters already in Egypt providing cover for them.

One is justified in asking oneself why this exercise, designed to show US ability to react to any situation in the Middle East, has not been joined by Israel, the main American ally in the region. One should not be misled, however, by this demonstrative Israeli absence. It is clear that once America "reacts" in earnest to any Middle East "situation" the Israeli war machine will join in keeping with the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" accord, agreed upon during the recent Reagan-Begin talks.

Asked immediately after the Sadat assassination whether America was prepared to intervene militarily in Egypt should American interests prove to be in jeopardy, State Secretary Haig replied: without the slightest doubt. The expanded format of the "Bright Star" war games is indicative of the fact that not only does America have a scenario for such intervention in the Middle East up its sleeve. It has already started rehearsing it.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FAMOUS BLACK SEA MULLET ARE NOW BEING CAUGHT AT THE EXPERIMENTAL PLANT SITUATED ON THE SHAROLAT LAGOON, NEAR ODESSA. This is the only place in the country, where an experiment in the artificial propagation of valuable fish is being carried out in favourable natural conditions. It is hoped thereby to replenish the stocks of mullet and to increase the catch. According to the estimates, local reservoirs should be able to produce annually more than 5,000 tonnes of mullet.

● A RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THERAPY, THE FIRST IN THE EAST OF THIS COUNTRY, HAS BEEN SET UP AS PART OF THE SIBERIAN BRANCH OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OF THE USSR. Research at the new Institute will be concentrated on working out new methods of diagnosis, of treatment and of preventive medicine, with particular attention being paid to the climatic-geographic conditions existing in Siberia and the Far North. The health of the railway workers and the builders of BAM, and of the oil and other energy workers in fast-developing regions, will be a particular concern with researchers at the Institute.

● AN ORIGINAL OPEN-AIR MUSEUM IS BEING SET UP IN OSH, CENTRAL ASIA, A MOUNTAIN CITY THOUGHT BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS TO BE THE SAME AGE AS LEGENDARY TROY. A settlement more than 3,000 years old has been discovered in the centre of Osh, on a mountain slope. Old houses and out-buildings from mountain villages will be included among the museum exhibits, as will workshops of craftsmen weavers, potters, blacksmiths, etc. There will also be restaurants serving national dishes.

MOSCOW HOUSE OF SCIENTISTS

The House of Teachers, Writers, Doctors, Artists — the list of such clubs in Moscow, frequented by people belonging to specific occupations and sharing the same interests goes on and on. In fact these widely popular clubs, far from being peculiar to Moscow, are to be found in all Soviet cities. They are also open to college students, workers, housewives, and schoolchildren, in fact to all having an interest in science, culture and art.

The Moscow House of Scientists, one of the most interesting of the clubs, is housed in an old mansion, built in the early 19th century.



The House has 30 scientific groups, which discuss most varied, vital scientific problems, with unimpeded authorities in particular fields. There is also an amateur film studio, a symphony orchestra, and an art studio at the House. The tennis group, one of the many sports groups started here, has a membership of over 300, some of whom are well into their 80s. In winter, the House operates its own ski centre; it has also tourist centres in the Baltic republics, the Ukraine and the Caucasus.

The House is a collective member of the USSR-France Society, and soirees held on its premises devoted to French literature and art, invariably attract full houses.

A view of the Moscow House of Scientists. Academicians Nikolai Semyonov and Ivan Kurnyants in between group sessions.

NEW INHABITANTS OF THE TRANS-BAIKAL TAIGA

Siberian scientists are exploring the possibilities of rearing herds of horses in the trans-Baikal taiga. In the region of the BAM railway, the first animals have already been brought from Yakutia and introduced into the

Bauntovsky taiga, in the north of Buryatia. It is not chance that the choice fell on horses, which do not require a lot of looking after and stand up well to the sharp changes in temperature typical

of the severe climate of the area. The many varieties of grass for which the trans-Baikal taiga is famous will ensure a good food base for the horses. Yak-breeding centres are also being set up in the BAM zone.

KARAKUM GAS

Construction work has started on a major gas extraction complex in the Turkmen SSR, based on the Dauletabad-Donmez gas deposit, in the south of the Karakum Desert.

The distribution lines of the first gas field are being laid and a settlement is being built. A site has been prepared for the construction of a plant for the pre-processing of gas. In 1983, it is hoped to obtain 8,000 million cubic metres of fuel.

Over the past 15 years Turkmenia has become a major gas producer in the Soviet Union. Today one in every six cubic metres of gas, extracted in the country, comes from Turkmenia.

RIVER FLOWS UP MOUNTAINS

The Kura River has been provided with a second bed: it now flows through the pipes of a new pumping station which has gone into operation in Georgia to irrigate 400 hectares of mountainous lands.

Large-scale construction of reservoirs and mechanical irrigation systems is taking place in Georgia, where the natural flow of rivers does not meet irrigation requirements. At present more than 60,000 hectares of fields, orchards and kitchen-gardens are irrigated solely by pumping stations. The Narekavsky and Kushikhevy reservoirs, with a total capacity of about 11 million cubic metres, went into operation this year. Construction work has started on the Birkiansky reservoir in the east of the republic, which will irrigate nearly 140,000 hectares of vineyards in Kakheti.

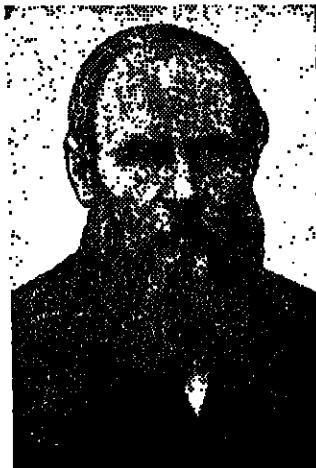
All in all, the republic irrigates about 400,000 hectares. By the end of the year, their area will have been increased by another 6,000 hectares.

Places to visit

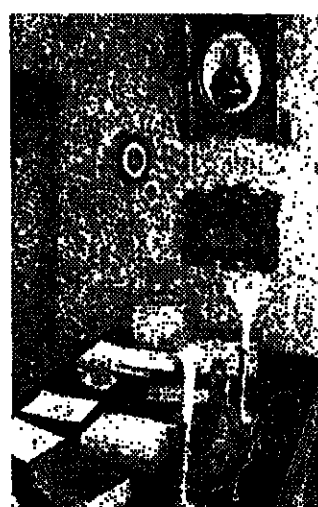
On November 11, 1981, 160 years will have passed since the birth of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, the great Russian writer.

"The man who epitomizes struggle," was how Leo Tolstoy described him: "a child of his age, a child of diabolism and doubt" — Dostoyevsky was to write about himself. His novels and stories are read and re-read, and interest in them today is growing.

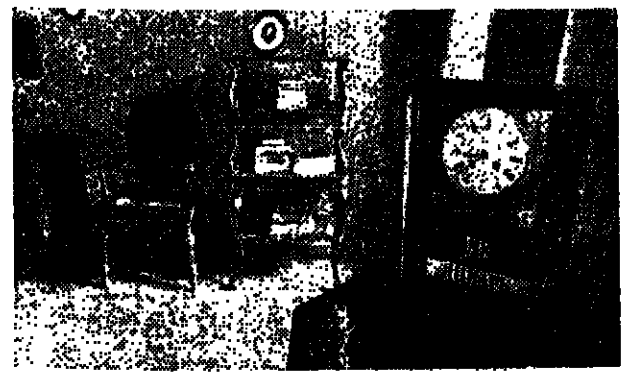
Dostoyevsky, who gave to his readers his vision of Petersburg which hardly have foreseen that people in the next (20th) century would walk through the streets of his city in the footsteps of the characters he created, Dostoyevsky's many homes



Dostoyevsky places in Leningrad



In Leningrad (there are twenty of them) are carefully preserved. It was in this city, after all, that Dostoyevsky became world famous; it was also here that he experienced the despair of a prisoner condemned to death. A literary memorial museum has been founded in one of the houses Dostoyevsky lived in, at the corner of Kuznechny Lane and Dostoyevsky Street. Caudles burn on the large table where he wrote some of the chapters of "The Brothers Karamazov" (middle photo). Here there is also an exhibition of Dostoyevsky's drawings, his pictures of the characters from "Crime and Punishment" and "The Idiot". The hands of the clock in the sitting-room point to the moment of his death (bottom photo).



Science and technology

HOW TO IMPROVE ONE'S MEMORY

Scientists from the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Academy of Sciences maintain that senses of electrically-induced sleep can help to combat the phenomenon of overfatigue, deriving from the mounting flow of information to which each individual is subjected. The salutary properties of such sleep, which stimulates weak electric impulses affecting the brain have long been known. But how does it affect memory? To answer this question scientists staged an experiment, which consisted in getting a group of patients, in the 35 to 65 age range, both before and after sleep to memorize a dozen words at a time. Before the session, most of those taking part in the experiment remembered at best five out of 10 words they heard. But after several sessions of electrically-induced sleep, the number of words they were capable of memorizing noticeably increased. A considerable improvement was witnessed in the memory of all the patients.

CRYSTAL GENERATOR OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

Scientists at the Leningrad Institute of Engineering Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, have staged a series of experiments in order to try and transform solar energy into electricity by using original semiconductor photocells. This work should make it possible to bring nearer the time that our industrial power stations will be run on cheap solar energy.

Workers at the institute have devised photocells by coupling two materials in one single crystal — gallium arsenide and aluminium arsenide. As has been shown by experiment, they withstand a flow of light, concentrated by mirrors, and temperatures of up to 1,500 degrees, their efficiency reaching 25 per cent. In the near future, it may be possible to raise this rate even higher.

Today Leningrad scientists, together with colleagues from Uzbekistan, are working on the first solar power plant based on such photocells. A compact system, with mirrors from cheap metaloplastics is being created, capable of supplying energy for instruments, for the everyday needs of a geological expedition, for an automatic meteorological station, for a navigation beacon, or for water pumps of wells in southern pastures.

ARTIFICIAL OPAL

A jewellery factory in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, has started on the production of experimental samples of objects made from artificial opal, including rings and earrings in graceful silver settings of national design. Natural opal is an exceptionally rare stone. Opal deposits have been found in our country, but they are purely of mineralogical interest, while Australia is the only place in the world possessing commercial deposits of opal. It were scientists at the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who first worked out a technology for producing the artificial stone.

They found out how to obtain synthetic opals closely resembling the natural stone in structure, chemical composition and in other physico-chemical and optical properties. Even an experienced jeweller cannot tell an artificial opal from a natural one.

ASKANIA-NOVA

The research Institute at Askania-Nova, involved in breeding animals for steppe regions is also reintroducing rare animals and birds to their previous habitats.

One of the first entries in the Red Data Book was the Przewalsky horse, which has adapted well to life in the nature reserve. The herd at Askania-Nova is now big enough to have made it possible to return several horses to their native Gobi preserve, in Mongolia.

The Askania-Nova nature reserve also acts as a home to Central Asian onagers, to swans, flamingoes, mountain goats, steppe eagles, bisons, etc.

Some of the residents at the Askania-Nova Nature Reserve. Mountain goats and flamingoes.



VIEWPOINT

METRO IN THE NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD



The Metro has become the main form of passenger transport in major Soviet cities. Below, Boris SHELKOV, Deputy Minister of Railways, speaks about its prospects.

Today the total length of all Metro lines in this country amounts to 350 km; more than 11 million people travel by Metro every day. The Moscow Metro accounts for nearly 43 per cent of passenger traffic.

Each year, the Metro appears in new cities and the length of its lines increases. More than 100 km of new lines will be built in the next five years. In 1984, the Metro will go into operation in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia. Eight underground stations will be built on the first section of the line which will stretch for 6.6 km. A new Metro will be opened in Gorky in 1985 and in the same year, construction work will be completed on the first underground railway in Novosibirsk, Siberia.

The length of Metro lines is to increase in Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, Kharkov, Tashkent and Yerevan, while plans are under way for the Metro in Riga, Omsk, Rostov-on-Don, Almaty, Chelyabinsk and Perm.

By 1985, the total length of Metro lines will exceed 450 km and there will be over 300 stations.

The Moscow Metro is worth special mention. The initial 11 km line of the first Soviet Metro, built as per Soviet design, was opened on May 15, 1935. Today the Moscow Metro stretches for 185 km, and carries more than 6.5 million passengers per day. 29.4 km of new lines are to be built in the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985), and construction work will be completed on two major lines — the Serpukhovskaya and Zamoskvoretskaya — linking the new residential districts of Moscow with the city centre.

The new types of carriages that are being introduced on our Metro are made of aluminium alloy; they are distinguished by their speed (80 km per hour) and by their spacious interiors. By the end of the 1980s, the Metro's technical level will be such as to produce the new carriages.

The USSR also contributes to international cooperation in the field of urban transport. Soviet specialists are helping to build Metro systems in many foreign cities. In the near future, the USSR will be able to export its own Metro technology to other countries.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ENERGY IN THE CURRENT FIVE-YEAR PLAN

This country is to introduce structural changes in its fuel and energy production by increasing the share contributed by nuclear and hydroelectric power, by natural gas, and strip-mined coal, writes the VOPROSY EKONOMIKI magazine. As oil extraction continues to grow it will be used primarily as a raw material for the chemical industry rather than an energy fuel. Atomic energy will be increasingly utilized to provide heating for cities. To this purpose, it is planned to build combined nuclear-thermal and power stations and nuclear stations for heating. The eastern part of this country will play a much greater part in the extraction of fuels and in the generation of electricity produced from cheap coal and by hydroelectric projects. Coal from the open pits at the Ekibastuz (Kazakhstan), Kansk-Achinsk and Kuibyshev (Siberia) coal-fields will be used to fuel major thermal power stations to be built there, to supply energy to the Urals and to some parts of the European USSR. All this sets railway and pipeline transport with new important tasks. Particular importance is attached to the long-distance transmission of electric energy. In the 11th five-year plan, only nuclear stations and stations producing hot water will be built in the European areas of the USSR.

DOSTOYEVSKY CONTROVERSY

By UNESCO decision, 1981 was proclaimed the year of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, the 19th-century Russian writer.

Many works have been published recently in the West describing Dostoyevsky as a singular genius and originator of the literature of the absurd, writes the KOMMUNIST magazine. But, pessimism was in fact often to Dostoyevsky, the magazine argues, for he was a writer who had much hope in the future of Russia and of mankind and passionately sought out

ways leading to eventual "world harmony" and to the fraternity of peoples and nations.

Realizing that the tenor of life which took in the European states over several centuries was profoundly wrong and, historically, inevitably led mankind in the bourgeois epoch to "alienation" and to the loss of the human element, Dostoyevsky stressed that no human can be dealt and indifferent to the sufferings of another. All things in the world, he claimed, are bound with a single chain, and the pain caused to one of its links is felt by the rest. From here is derived Dostoyevsky's polemic with the positivist fatalistic view of the role of the "environment" which transfers the blame from man onto external "factors", and his opposition to the idea of man as being a powerless "nut" for "piano key" activated by someone else's hand, his appeal for effective help and sympathy, and his craving for a new "world harmony" on earth. The writer saw his responsibility as an artist and his duty to the present and future generations, stresses the magazine, in helping to "rehabilitate lost man" wiggling under the "yoke of circumstance and doldrums of centuries and social superstition".

TEENAGERS MUST BE RESPECTED

Modern teenagers, both boys and girls, growing up fast, are badly in need of social self-confidence. However, we adults, are not, as a rule, in a hurry to allow them to become independent, writes Vladimir Karavov, director of a Moscow school, in PRAVDA. Self-confidence is essential, though it is fairly difficult, for young people to acquire. It seems that everything changes at a school, except the status of the pupil. Let's compare a first-former and a school-leaver. The same notes in the daybook, the same summons to parents, the same obligatory hot breakfast. From class to class the status of a pupil at school remains almost unchanged. In fact, one could even say that as a pupil grows, he becomes more dependent on his teachers. The condition of a school-leaver in this sense is unenviable.

I know that many people believe that present day pupils are too self-willed, as it is. The defiant and

audacious self-will of some teenagers and youths is a peculiar protest against their status at school, a form of self-assertion.

One of the first Soviet teachers Anton Makarenko stressed: one should be very demanding of a pupil, but also show as much respect for him as possible. This outstanding teacher respected those who normally are despised only with mistrust.

The following thesis sounds as a pedagogical axiom: education without self-education is incomplete, while if a child is brought up without any self-involvement, the process will be an ineffective one. Training, education and upbringing mean the interaction of the teacher and pupil, of the child and adult. The teacher who fails to understand this won't succeed at his job.

THOUGHT IS CENTRAL TO SPORT PURSUIT

Lyudmila Pokhomova, the first Olympic figure skating dancing winner, discusses creative formation of a sportsman in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

In our pursuit of perfection it is very important, to my mind, she stresses, not to gravitate too much towards ballet, acrobatics, circus and variety show elements. True, we've got to make a new start — but necessarily in the right direction. There are people who think it most important to surprise everyone with something new and spectacular. Well, one can surprise, she argues, for instance, by appearing dressed in a fanciful costume, one can also strike a spectacular pose. One can, in the final analysis, think up a funny dance and keep audiences laughing their heads off for a full four minutes. All this could remain in people's minds as just an episode, but much worse, it might be held up to as a good example, and the blame for it would have to be shared by all of us — coaches, performers, and viewers. To surprise, she stresses, does not mean to win acceptance. A real creative search is always accompanied by thinking a lot of what to find and bequest to your successors. This is why I would like once again to emphasize the responsibility everyone of us has to bear, particularly the leaders, she concludes.

THE FIR-TREE BREAKS INTO SONG

Pavlyukovich, an inhabitant of the Lvov village of Ternavka, in the Ukraine, has brought an old musical instrument back to life. He has reconstructed various versions of the trembita, an instrument popular long ago with the dwellers of the Carpathian Mountains.

It took many years of research, listening to the stories of old-timers and hunting for the rare descriptions of the instrument to be found in literature, before Pavlyukovich was able

to resurrect it. The trembita has to be made, as it was in days gone by, from a hundred-year-old fir-tree which has been struck by lightning and has grown up in the shade and out of the wind. Only a fir-tree which meets these requirements will "sing".

Under Pavlyukovich's leadership, a trembita ensemble has been set up in Ternavka. It plays old tunes from shepherd folklore as well as more contemporary melodies.

The Urals' oldest monument under restoration

Restoration work has begun on the Kesen Mausoleum, one of the oldest architectural monuments in the Urals. We don't have a precise date for this 16-metre tower, not far from the town of Varna, but it is generally believed to have been erected in the 14th century.

The first excavations, undertaken here at the end of the last

century, established that the tower had been used as a burial vault for a well-born woman. The date is the gold earrings and rings dug up by the archaeologists. The arched entrance to the mausoleum was decorated in various shades of blue, glazed tiles. Of particular interest are the details of ancient dress and arms recovered from the mausoleum.

PROFILES

Gleb PANFILOV

Recently Moscow movie-houses have started showing Gleb Panfilov's new film, "Valentina", based on one of playwright Alexander Vampilov's best plays, "Last Summer in Chulimsk". The film probes into the intricacies of a woman's heart, more precisely into that of a young girl who passionately and loyally believes in good in the face of the pain and suffering surrounding her, and this despite the fact that the good was daily trampled into the ground. The girl is a waitress in a tiny provincial tea-house. This is quite in line with the sort of characters Panfilov has chosen as leads in his previous films.

Among his earlier works are the trilogy, "No Way Through the Fire", "The Beginning", and "I Ask for the Floor".

On leaving school, Panfilov entered a chemical engineering institute in the Urals; he then went to work in a factory, was a Komsomol leader, and finally, took up amateur filming. This brought him to the cameramen's faculty of the Institute for Cinematography and finally to the Courses in Advanced Directing. All this in varying degrees contributed to moulding him as a director. The stylistics of his films—forceful, constructive and alien not only to trifles but to all decoration of the simplest kind—reveal the sober analytical mind of a practical man, as well as his drive and vigor. But Panfilov's career might well have taken other turns... had not two happy encounters come his way—with film scenarist Yevgeny Gublovich and actress Irina Churikova. In the case of the latter, however, it could be said to be a two-way process: for had it not been for Panfilov the chances are we would have never known the true range of talent hidden in an actress who, up to then, had been filmed mainly in eccentric, incidental parts. Panfilov managed to discern personality, talent and passion in an ungainly, rather awkward actress whose life had not been easy, and forcefully bring them to our attention. In fact all three of his films seek to drive it home to us that talent can be ensconced under a most unlikely exterior, and that quite often people are not kind or attentive enough to bring it to life. Very possibly this contention has been heard before, but the combined talents of Panfilov and Churikova has imparted to it the originality of Columbus' discovery. Remember the immensely talented, whimsical self-laughing actress in the first years of



the revolution, with everyone, including herself, unaware of her inherent capabilities ("No Way Through the Fire"). "The Beginning", which is an almost literal reconstruction of the way Panfilov and Churikova met, is a credit to the director who first saw the actress playing Baba-Yaga in an amateur theatre and became convinced that this factory girl would make an excellent Joan of Arc. In the film "I Ask for the Floor" Churikova plays the part of an ordinary young woman, turned city mayor, who has to prove her ability and therefore her right to lead people.

Originally, maximalism and zeal is what unites the heroines of these three tragic comedies. The director insists that it is precisely these traits which lie at the root of the contemporary Russian popular character and in his work he subjects it, in all its derivatives, both "positive" and "negative", to objective analysis.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

Our first sound cinema is 50 years old

"Udarnik", country's first sound cinema theatre, was opened 50 years ago in Moscow to mark the 14th anniversary of the October Revolution. On that evening of November 7, 1931, it showed a new sound film, "Golden Mountains", by Sergei Yutkevich.

Many important films premieres have taken place at the "Udarnik" cinema: "Chapayev", "Lenin in October", the trilogy about Maxim, "Member of the Government", "Baltic Deputy", "The Great Citizen", "Valery

Chkalov" and "Alexander Nevsky". Today, the "Udarnik" is the leading cinema in the country.

"Udarnik" audiences were the first to see Soviet musical comedies, for instance, "Jolly Fellows", "The Circus", "Voge, my Volga", "The Spring", "The Udrnik", "The Spring", "The Udrnik" remains up to this day the favourite cinema with many thousands of Muscovites. It continues to stage get-togethers with film works film premieres, and weeks of foreign films.

Soviet-Indian documentary on Nehru

Next May, work will begin on a joint Soviet-Indian documentary about India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Agreement to make the film was reached during a visit paid to India by a delegation of Soviet film-makers. In February, a group of Indian film-makers are to come to the Soviet Union to

finalize arrangements for the film.

The Soviet side is making preparations for this new joint Soviet-Indian production. Nehru did much to strengthen Soviet-Indian friendship, and a film about him, therefore, will be a major event in the cultural relations between the two countries.



The Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre has given its first-night performance of one-act plays, "The Seven Deadly Sins" based on Brecht and "The Operetta Hour, or Jacques Offenbach and the Others". This is a coproduction in which the theatre's actors led by Boris Pokrovsky, and students of the State Institute for Dramatic Art are taking part.

Photo by Mikhail Stokhov

KIEV CONSERVATOIRE
REVIVES 18th-CENTURY CLASSIC

The Kiev Conservatoire has revived a sonata for violin and cembalo by the 18th-century Russian composer, Maxim Berezovsky.

The manuscript, containing the score for the sonata was discovered in the music section of the National Library in Paris. The inscription on the title page says that it was composed in 1772, in the town of Pskov. By this date, Berezovsky, who had been sent to Italy to perfect his mastery of music, had become

an Academician at Bologna University.

Of all the music written by this talented composer, only a few compositions have come down to us. These include a choral concerto "Do Not Leave Me in Old Age", which is now performed by many choirs in our country, the opera "Demofonte" and several choral works. Today, fans of ancient music can hear the earliest known pieces of Russian instrumental music.

MUSIC
LIBRARY
IN ROSSI
STREET

Tchaikovsky's original score for "The Queen of Spades" is enough to make the music library in Rossi Street in Leningrad, world famous. However, Tchaikovsky's autograph is far from being the only valuable manuscript kept in the archives of the central music library of the Kiev Opera and Ballet Theatre. In addition to the music for all the operas, ballets, and vaudevilles ever staged in Russia, it has thousands of invaluable documents in its collections recreating the historical development of Russian and world music.

Dozens of music critics from abroad have researched at the library. Thus, S. Caldwell (USA), conductor of the Boston opera orchestra, studied the history of the first production of "Boris Godunov" in Leningrad and, as a token of her gratitude, she presented to the library a facsimile copy of Mozart's score for "Don Giovanni". The British musicologist, M. Robinson, worked on the scores of Paisiello here. While Yuri Grigorovich, chief choreographer of the Bolshoi in Moscow, made use of the score of Shostakovich's ballet "The Golden Age", which is kept in this library, for his new production.

The oldest scores in the library, which is descended from the State Library of the Imperial Palace, are 250 years old.

Aleksandr Zdravitsky,
October 1917.

Gordis Mihaila,
"Fragments of Eternity".

Exhibition of painting from Bulgaria

An exhibition of works by contemporary Bulgarian painters and carvers is on view at the Central Artists' Club on 14/10 Krymskaya Embankment, in Moscow. On display are 88 works by 44 painters belonging to different generations and schools.

The subject-matter ranges from paintings based on folklore motifs and historical works to works depicting modern Bulgaria and her people. Landscapes and cityscapes predominate.



BUSINESS

Important
gas-pipes deal

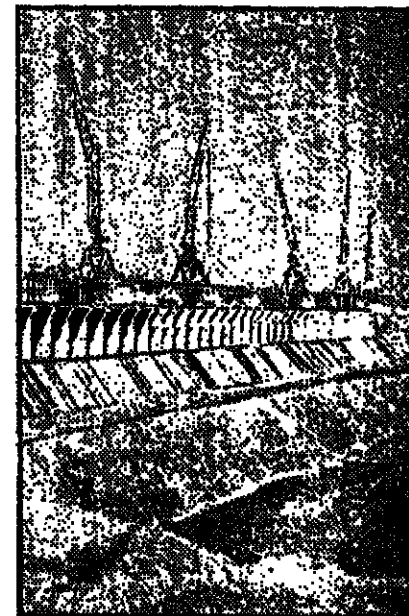
A Soviet-West German colloquium on the theme "The Present Condition of and Prospects for the Development of Relations between the USSR and West Germany" has recently been held in Kiev. Wolfgang Mischick, Chairman of the Free Democratic Party of West Germany, took part.

Bilateral relations between our two countries have become more intensive over the past 12 years. Mischick said. Whereas before West Germany and the Soviet Union merely coexisted in many spheres, today they cooperate closely with each other. In the sphere of trade and economic relations, for example, the Soviet Union has placed big orders with West Germany, while iron-and-steel plants have been constructed in your country. A major gas-pipes deal is soon to be concluded. All the above form part of the mutually advantageous contacts existing between our two countries.

We hope that Leonid Brezhnev's visit to our country will strengthen bilateral ties, and will have a favourable influence on East-West relations as a whole. The fact that the leading politicians of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union are to meet again after a comparatively short period of time, shows that we are striving, in the face of complicated political developments in the world, to strengthen trust and avoid mistrust via a direct exchange of views.

Soyuzpushnina
celebrates its 50th anniversary

V/O Soyuzpushnina, the Soviet fur-trading firm, has celebrated its 50th anniversary. The firm's general director, Viktor Ivanov, said that over the last twenty years Soyuzpushnina's trade turnover has increased by seven times. Among its permanent



Brazil is taking steps to expand its power industry. With technical assistance from the USSR, a powerful Sobradinho hydroelectric station is being built in the north-east of the country, with its six power units designed to have a capacity of a million or so kilowatts. Brazilian specialists note the high quality of the hydro-power equipment delivered from the Soviet Union.

REYNOLDS
TOBACCO IN MOSCOW

The American firm of Reynolds Tobacco Inc. with assistance from V/O Vneshtorgreklama recently presented its products in Moscow. Representatives of Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations were offered the company's Winston and Camel brands of cigarette.

The firm's regional director, Bruce Coleman, told an "MNT" correspondent that this was the third time that Reynolds had displayed its wares in Moscow. He added that such displays contributed in no small way to the popularity of the firm's cigarettes on the Soviet market. Reynolds Tobacco are sold in all European socialist countries. Winston and Camel cigarettes

are made in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and the GDR on licence from the firm.

Under an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation with the USSR, a joint experiment has been carried out since 1975 of growing American varieties of tobacco, for instance, Virginian tobacco, in the Krasnodar Territory in southern Russia.

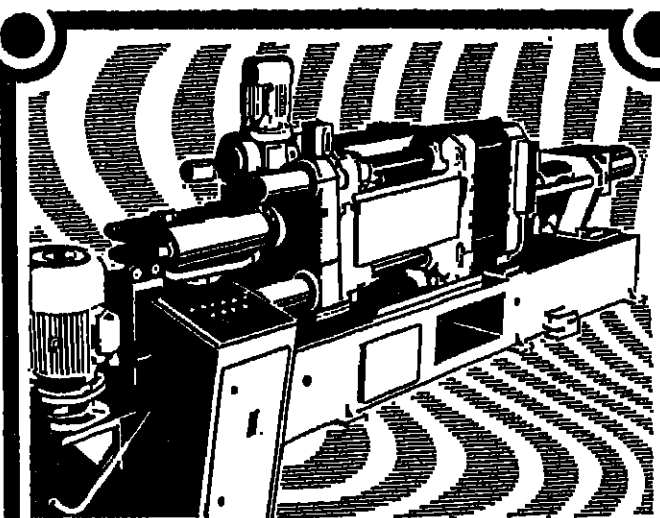
Reynolds Industries, of which Reynolds Tobacco is a subsidiary, is also prepared to explore possibilities of cooperating with Soviet organizations in the development of energy resources, food production, transport and packaging.

Bobtrade displays
consumer goods

Assisted by V/O Exposit, the Greek firm of Bobtrade has held a selection exhibition of consumer goods in Moscow. It displayed samples of ready-made women's and men's clothing, underwear, linen, knitwear, and various forms of soft drinks.

Bobtrade set up contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations in 1979 when it held its first exhibition in the USSR. In the two years that have passed since then, it has sold to the Soviet Union a total of nearly 11 million dollars worth of consumer goods, mainly off-the-peg clothes.

On the Soviet market, Bobtrade represents the interests of the Greek consortium of Carmel (21 firms), and the firms of Gavi, Mithopoulos and others.



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Contacts
and contracts

● The session of the Joint commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Iraqi Republic has ended in Baghdad. The protocols of the session envisage the development of cooperation in trade, transport, power engineering, the oil and gas industry, agriculture, irrigation, science and technology.

● Talks have been held in Moscow between Semyon Stechko, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and al-Bahr, Minister of State and Head of Oil and Mineral Wealth Foundation of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

● In the Mongolian town of Erdenet, the first section of a carpet-making combine, which is to produce 650 thousand square metres of carpeting a year, has gone into operation. When this enterprise, built with Soviet assistance, gets into full gear, the annual production of carpeting

will amount to twice this figure.

● N. Paitolchev, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, met in Moscow with Minister O. J. Melilla, Vice-Chairman of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish commission for economic cooperation and Chairman of Enso-Gutzeit and Valmet companies. Soviet-Finnish trade, economic cooperation and the forthcoming session of the commission were discussed.

FINNISH FIRM
HOLDS SYMPOSIUM

A symposium for Soviet specialists has been held in Moscow by the Finnish firm of Rosenlew, sponsored by the Moscow branch of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The use of advanced technologies in different industries was discussed, including Rosenlew's evaporation and crystallization technology intended for the manufacturing of artificial fibres. Finnish specialists delivered a report on the utilization of exhaust gases in engineering.

ROME MEETING TOTS UP RESULTS

Executive Council, and discussed a number of administrative, financial and legal matters. Delegates approved WTO activities and noted the increasing role the Organization was playing in international cooperation in the field of tourism and its active work in implementing technical assistance under the UN Development Programme.

Noting that this country favours growing international tourist links, the Soviet delegation drew the Assembly's attention to the fact that the success of such links depends entirely on a durable peace, détente, and disarmament. It called on the WTO to make an active contribution towards

this aim. The Soviet appeal was supported by many other delegates.

Most speakers praised WTO's very effective contribution towards the success of the 1980 World Tourism Conference in Manila and voiced their approval for the "Charter of the World Tourism Organization" document, the Manila Declaration on Tourism. On the invitation of the Mexican government, it was decided that members of the 1980 World Tourism Conference will hold their next biennial meeting in Santiago de Chile, 1981, to discuss the implementation of the provisions of the Manila Declaration and to draw up a plan for the further implementation of its decisions and recommendations.

WHAT'S ON!

November 10-13

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 10—Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet), 11—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 10—Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera), 11—Khrennikov, "Ballet of a Hussar" (ballet), 12—Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (opera), 13—Shchedrin, "Anna Karantina" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 11—Shostakovich, "Katerina Ismailova" (opera), 12—"Images and Sounds" one-act ballet: Mozart, "Symphony of Youth", Schubert, "Evening Dances", Strauss, "Straussiana", 13—Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 10—Kajman, "La Violette de Malibarras", 12—Zhurbin, "Panglopie", 13—Ziv, "Messeurs Acteurs".

Roman Gypsy Theatre (32/2 Leningradsky Prospekt). 10—Tobolkin, "Brothers", 11—Khristalov, "Flea, Blood", 13—Khristalov, "Cherry Blossom".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samovarskaya St.). 11—"The Tycoon's Son", 12—"The Princess and the Echo", 13—"Divine Comedy", 13—"An Unusual Concert".

FILMS

The Flood (Belarusian USSR).

A film which spells out to us just why we need to care for our land and protect Nature.

Cinema "Brest" (21 Yartsevskaya St.). Metro Molodyozhnik (Tajikfilm, USSR).

A psychological drama about family life.

Cinema "Tajikistan" (8 Shostakovskaya St.). Metro Shostakovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvetenskaya Embankment). 11, 12, 13—Evenings with Nani Bregvadze (Georgian).

Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhniki). 11, 12, 13—"Comrade Cinema Stars", a theatrical performance.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Barsenetskaya Embankment). 10—A variety performance, "Even a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word".

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (11 Kuznetsky Most St.). About 500 works by more than 300 Moscow artists (paintings, drawings, sculptures, applied and decorative art) are on display. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Horticulture and Greenery Pavilion (Prospekt Mira). "Flowers and Decorative Art", an exhibition of decorative plants and objects made from ceramics, glass, wood and metal. Daily, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro VDNKHA.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Dynamo Stadium, 11, 12—Dynamo (Moscow) v Chernomorets, 6 p.m.

Lenin Central Stadium, 11—Spartak v Dynamo (Kiev), 7 p.m.

Spartak and Dynamo are two leading clubs. Though the two teams represent different football styles, they both play with success on football grounds in our country and abroad.

TABLE TENNIS

Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Gym, 11—European league championship, USSR v Greece, 7 p.m.

Champions and prize-winners of the continent are among the participants.

RACING

Hippodrome (23 Begovaya St.). 11, 13—Racing and trotting, 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

November 10-13

Moscow, city and region, dull, on November 11-13, precipitation will increase. Wind 10-15 mps. Temperature on November 10, minus 4°C at night; later on, about 0°C at night and during the day.